L5 ANSWER 1 OF 9 MEDLINE
AN 91248650 MEDLINE
TI Selection of anti-SCLC antibodies for diagnosis of bone marrow metastasis.
AU Myklebust A T; Beiske K; Pharo A; Davies C D; Aamdal S; Fodstad O
CS Institute for Cancer Research, Oslo, Norway..
SO BRITISH JOURNAL OF CANCER. SUPPLEMENT, (1991 Jun) 14 49-53.
Journal code: AV5. ISSN: 0306-9443.
CY ENGLAND: United Kingdom
DT Journal; Article; (JOURNAL ARTICLE)
LA English
FS Priority Journals
EM 9109

L5 ANSWER 2 OF 9 MEDLINE
AN 90001914 MEDLINE
TI Immunomagnetic removal of B-lymphoma cells using a novel mono-sized magnetizable polymer bead, M-280, in conjunction with primary IgM and IgG antibodies.
AU Kvalheim G; Fjeld J G; Pihl A; Funderud S; Ugelstad J; Fodstad O; Nustad K
CS Institute for Cancer Research, Oslo, Norway..
SO BONE MARROW TRANSPLANTATION, (1989 Sep) 4 (5) 567-74.
Journal code: BON. ISSN: 0268-3369.
CY ENGLAND: United Kingdom
DT Journal; Article; (JOURNAL ARTICLE)
LA English
FS Priority Journals
EM 9001

L5 ANSWER 3 OF 9 MEDLINE
AN 87150221 MEDLINE
TI Depletion of T lymphocytes from human bone marrow. Use of magnetic monosized polymer microspheres coated with T-lymphocyte-specific monoclonal antibodies.
AU Vartdal F; Kvalheim G; Lea T E; Bosnes V; Gaudernack G; Ugelstad J; Albrechtsen D
SO TRANSPLANTATION, (1987 Mar) 43 (3) 366-71.
Journal code: WEJ. ISSN: 0041-1337.
CY United States
DT Journal; Article; (JOURNAL ARTICLE)
LA English
FS Priority Journals; Cancer Journals
EM 8706

L5 ANSWER 4 OF 9 MEDLINE
AN 87102625 MEDLINE
TI Elimination of B-lymphoma cells from human bone marrow: model experiments using monodisperse magnetic particles coated with

primary monoclonal antibodies.
AU Kvalheim G; Fodstad O; Pihl A; Nustad K; Pharo A; Ugelstad J; Funderud S
SO CANCER RESEARCH, (1987 Feb 1) 47 (3) 846-51.
Journal code: CNF. ISSN: 0008-5472.
CY United States
DT Journal; Article; (JOURNAL ARTICLE)
LA English
FS Priority Journals; Cancer Journals
EM 8705

L5 ANSWER 5 OF 9 MEDLINE
AN 85282290 MEDLINE
TI Radiolocalization of xenografted human malignant melanoma by a monoclonal antibody (9.2.27) to a melanoma-associated antigen in nude mice.
AU Hwang K M; Fodstad O; Oldham R K; Morgan A C Jr
NC NO1-CO-23910
SO CANCER RESEARCH, (1985 Sep) 45 (9) 4150-5.
Journal code: CNF. ISSN: 0008-5472.
CY United States
DT Journal; Article; (JOURNAL ARTICLE)
LA English
FS Priority Journals; Cancer Journals
EM 8512

L5 ANSWER 6 OF 9 MEDLINE
AN 85053581 MEDLINE
TI Human tumor xenografts transplanted under the renal capsule of conventional mice. Growth rates and host immune response.
AU Aamdal S; Fodstad O; Pihl A
SO INTERNATIONAL JOURNAL OF CANCER, (1984 Nov 15) 34 (5) 725-30.
Journal code: GQU. ISSN: 0020-7136.
CY Denmark
DT Journal; Article; (JOURNAL ARTICLE)
LA English
FS Priority Journals; Cancer Journals
EM 8503

L5 ANSWER 7 OF 9 MEDLINE
AN 85029461 MEDLINE
TI Stable quantitative differences of antigen expression in human melanoma cells isolated by flow cytometric cell sorting.
AU Lindmo T; Davies C; Fodstad O; Morgan A C
SO INTERNATIONAL JOURNAL OF CANCER, (1984 Oct 15) 34 (4) 507-12.
Journal code: GQU. ISSN: 0020-7136.
CY Denmark
DT Journal; Article; (JOURNAL ARTICLE)
LA English
FS Priority Journals; Cancer Journals

EM 8502

L5 ANSWER 8 OF 9 MEDLINE
AN 84110640 MEDLINE
TI Antigen expression in human melanoma cells in relation to growth conditions and cell-cycle distribution.
AU Lindmo T; Davies C; Rofstad E K; Fodstad O; Sundan A
SO INTERNATIONAL JOURNAL OF CANCER, (1984 Feb 15) 33 (2) 167-71. Journal code: GQU. ISSN: 0020-7136.
CY Denmark
DT Journal; Article; (JOURNAL ARTICLE)
LA English
FS Priority Journals; Cancer Journals
EM 8405

L5 ANSWER 9 OF 9 MEDLINE
AN 83024954 MEDLINE
TI Growth characteristics of human melanoma xenografts.
AU Rofstad E K; Fodstad O; Lindmo T
SO CELL AND TISSUE KINETICS, (1982 Sep) 15 (5) 545-54. Journal code: CQA. ISSN: 0008-8730.
CY ENGLAND: United Kingdom
DT Journal; Article; (JOURNAL ARTICLE)
LA English
FS Priority Journals
EM 8302

=> d his

(FILE 'HOME' ENTERED AT 14:01:44 ON 22 AUG 96)

FILE 'BIOSIS' ENTERED AT 14:01:50 ON 22 AUG 96

FILE 'EMBASE' ENTERED AT 14:01:52 ON 22 AUG 96

FILE 'MEDLINE' ENTERED AT 14:01:54 ON 22 AUG 96
EXP FODSTAD O/AU
L1 115 S E3
EXP KVALHEIM G/AU
L2 28 S E3
L3 132 S L1 OR L2
L4 28871 S FLOW (5A) CYTOMET?
L5 9 S L3 AND L4

ABSTRACT:
Compounds and methods are disclosed for reversibly aggregating particles suspended in a liquid medium. The method comprises combining the liquid medium containing the particles with a polyionic polymer capable of aggregating the particles under conditions suitable for such aggregation. Thereafter, the particles are contacted with a chemical reagent capable of cleaving the polyionic polymer under conditions sufficient to reverse the aggregation. Optionally, magnetic particles are added to the liquid medium in the present method under conditions for non-specific binding and the medium including the aggregates is subjected to a magnetic field gradient to **separate** the aggregates from the medium. The compounds of the present invention are polyions. The aggregation of the particles is reversible upon contact with chemical agents which cleave at least some of the bonds within the polyionic polymer.

US PAT NO: 5,370,993 [IMAGE AVAILABLE] L5: 5 of 28
TITLE: Reversible agglutination mediators

ABSTRACT:
Compounds and methods are disclosed for reversibly aggregating particles suspended in a liquid medium. The method comprises combining the liquid medium containing the particles with a polyionic polymer capable of aggregating the particles under conditions suitable for such aggregation. Thereafter, the particles are contacted with a chemical reagent capable of cleaving the polyionic polymer under conditions sufficient to reverse the aggregation. Optionally, magnetic particles are added to the liquid medium in the present method under conditions for non-specific binding and the medium including the aggregates is subjected to a magnetic field gradient to **separate** the aggregates from the medium. The compounds of the present invention are polyions. The aggregation of the particles is reversible upon contact with chemical agents which cleave at least some of the bonds within the polyionic polymer.

US PAT NO: 5,338,661 [IMAGE AVAILABLE] L5: 6 of 28
TITLE: Monoclonal antibody specific for a human tumour-associated antigen

ABSTRACT:

The present invention provides a human monoclonal antibody (C-OU1) which specifically binds a human adenocarcinoma tumor-associated antigen with an apparent molecular weight of about 43 kD and an isoelectric point of about 5.4-6.2. Screening assays using the antibody are also disclosed.

US PAT NO: 5,310,656 [IMAGE AVAILABLE] L5: 7 of 28
TITLE: Vitamin B12 assay

ABSTRACT:
A competitive immunoassay for vitamin B.sub.12 using labeled monoclonal antibodies to the vitamin B.sub.12 binding site on intrinsic factor and labeled intrinsic factor.

US PAT NO: 5,279,936 [IMAGE AVAILABLE] L5: 8 of 28
TITLE: Method of **separation** employing magnetic particles and second medium

ABSTRACT:
Methods are disclosed for **separating** a component of interest from a mixture containing the component of interest and other components. The method comprises contacting a first liquid medium containing the component of interest and other components with a second liquid medium that is of different density than and/or of different viscosity than the first liquid medium. The contact is carried out in such a way that mixing of the media is minimized or avoided. The component of interest is bound to magnetic particles. The contacted first liquid medium and second liquid medium are subjected to a magnetic field gradient to allow the magnetic particles to migrate into the second liquid medium and **separation** of the component of interest from other components is realized. Also disclosed are assays employing the present method. Kits for carrying out the present method and assays are also disclosed.

US PAT NO: 5,076,950 [IMAGE AVAILABLE] L5: 9 of 28
TITLE: Magnetic composition for particle **separation**

ABSTRACT:
A method is disclosed for **separating** a substance from a liquid medium. The method comprises combining the liquid medium containing the substance with magnetic particles under conditions for non-specific chemical binding of the magnetic particles. Thereafter, the medium is subjected to a magnetic field gradient to **separate** the particles from the medium. The preferred non-specific binding is achieved as the result of charge interactions between the particles usually by means of a polyionic reagent. The method of the invention has particular application to the **separation** of cells and microorganisms from aqueous suspensions and also to the determination of an analyte in a sample suspected of containing the analyte. The analyte is a member of a specific binding pair (sbp). The sample is combined in an assay medium with magnetic particles and a sbp member complementary to the analyte. Magnetic or non-magnetic particles capable of specific binding to the analyte or its complementary sbp member must be included in the assay medium. The combination is made under conditions for non-specifically aggregating the magnetic particles or coaggregating the magnetic and non-magnetic particles when non-magnetic particles are present. The assay medium is subjected to a magnetic field gradient to **separate** the

aggregated particles from the medium. Then, the medium or the particles are examined for the presence or amount of the analyte or an sbp member, the binding of which is affected by the presence of the analyte.

US PAT NO: 4,971,916 [IMAGE AVAILABLE] L5: 10 of 28
TITLE: Liposome based homogeneous immunoassay for diagnostic tests

ABSTRACT:
The present invention provides for novel homogeneous immunoassay systems involving complement-mediated lysis of marker-encapsulating lipid vesicles (liposomes) for detection of analyte in a fluid sample. These systems do not require the **separation** of unbound antigens and/or antibody conjugates yet provide highly sensitive procedures for analyte detection. Liposomes containing a marker, are coupled to antibody fragments in a way which confers the liposomes with immunological specificity yet avoids sensitizing the liposomes to complement mediated lysis in the absence of analyte. Antibody sensitized liposomes (the first reagent) are sequentially incubated with an analyte-containing sample, and optionally "dummy" liposomes, which do not contain encapsulated marker, a second antibody (the second reagent), and finally with a complement source such as plasma. Complement is activated by the liposome-antibody-antigen-second antibody complex causing liposome lysis and a concomitant release of marker. Also provided are methods for preparing antibody sensitized liposomes in the presence of a polysaccharide capable of forming a reversible gel and methods for preparing derivatized Fab' antibody fragments for coupling to lipid vesicles.

US PAT NO: 4,868,130 [IMAGE AVAILABLE] L5: 11 of 28
TITLE: Methods for conducting specific binding assays

ABSTRACT:
Methods and devices for **separating** bound label from unbound label within an assay mixture and for predispensing assay reactants in self-contained assay vessels, as well as a method for detecting the presence and/or amount of an analyte within a fluid sample, and a reusable detection vessel for use therein and with specific binding assays in general are disclosed. Significant to the **separation** of bound label from unbound label is the use of a cushion comprising generally one primary layer and in some cases one or more secondary layers.

US PAT NO: 4,812,401 [IMAGE AVAILABLE] L5: 12 of 28
TITLE: Reversible agglutination mediators for **separating** cells from whole blood

ABSTRACT:
Compounds and methods are disclosed for reversibly aggregating particles suspended in a liquid medium. The method comprises combining the liquid medium containing the particles with a polyionic polymer capable of aggregating the particles under conditions suitable for such aggregation. Thereafter, the particles are contacted with a chemical reagent capable of cleaving the polyionic polymer under conditions sufficient to reverse the aggregation. Optionally, magnetic particles are added to the liquid medium in the present method under conditions for non-specific binding and the medium including the aggregates is subjected to a magnetic field gradient to **separate** the aggregates from the medium. The compounds of the present invention are polyions. The aggregation of the particles is reversible upon contact with chemical agents which cleave at least some of the bonds within the polyionic polymer.

US PAT NO: 4,743,678 [IMAGE AVAILABLE] L5: 13 of 28
TITLE: Method and products for detection of human T cell leukemia virus

ABSTRACT:
A first glycoprotein having a molecular weight of approximately 61,000-68,000 daltons in the MJ, C5-MJ, C91 PL or HUT-102 cell lines, of which 46,000 to 48,000 is the unglycosylated moiety, is obtained from cells infected with human T cell leukemia virus. A second glycoprotein having a molecular weight of approximately 45,000-52,000 daltons is also obtained from such cells and is in large part identical to the NH.sub.2 -terminal end of the first glycoprotein. The presence, in a biological specimen, of antibody to the antigenic determinant of either of these proteins is indicative of the presence of cells infected by human T cell leukemia virus. An assay for the antibody is a useful diagnostic procedure for determining such infection in biologial specimens.

US PAT NO: 4,695,393 [IMAGE AVAILABLE] L5: 14 of 28
TITLE: Magnetic particles for use in **separations**

ABSTRACT:
A process is provided for the preparation of magnetic particles to which a wide variety of molecules may be coupled. The magnetic particles can be dispersed in aqueous media without rapid settling and conveniently reclaimed from media with a magnetic field. Preferred particles do not become magnetic after application of a magnetic field and can be redispersed and reused. The magnetic particles are useful in biological systems involving **separations**.

US PAT NO: 4,695,392 [IMAGE AVAILABLE] L5: 15 of 28
TITLE: Magnetic particles for use in **separations**

ABSTRACT:
A process is provided for the preparation of magnetic particles to which a wide variety of molecules may be coupled. The magnetic particles can be dispersed in aqueous media without rapid settling and conveniently reclaimed from media with a magnetic field. Preferred particles do not become magnetic after application of a magnetic field and can be redispersed and reused. The magnetic particles are useful in biological systems involving **separations**.

US PAT NO: 4,677,057 [IMAGE AVAILABLE] L5: 16 of 28
TITLE: Diagnostic assay for the presence of apolipoproteins associated with plasma high density lipoproteins

ABSTRACT:
Monoclonal receptors that immunologically bind to human apolipoprotein A molecules, particularly apo-A-I and apo-A-II, are described as are their methods of use and articles of manufacture containing them.

US PAT NO: 4,672,040 [IMAGE AVAILABLE] L5: 17 of 28
TITLE: Magnetic particles for use in **separations**

ABSTRACT:
Methods are provided for the use of magnetically responsive particles in systems in which the **separation** of certain molecules, macromolecules and cells from the surrounding medium is desirable. The magnetically responsive particles may be coupled to a wide variety of molecules. The magnetic particles can be dispersed in aqueous media without rapid settling and conveniently reclaimed from media with a magnetic field. Preferred particles do not become magnetic after application of a magnetic field and can be redispersed and reused.

US PAT NO: 4,628,037 [IMAGE AVAILABLE] L5: 18 of 28
TITLE: Binding assays employing magnetic particles

ABSTRACT:
A process is provided for the preparation of magnetic particles to which a wide variety of molecules may be coupled. The magnetic particles can be dispersed in aqueous media without rapid settling and conveniently reclaimed from media with a magnetic field. Preferred particles do not become magnetic after application of a magnetic field and can be redispersed and reused. The magnetic particles are useful in biological systems involving **separations**.

US PAT NO: 4,614,712 [IMAGE AVAILABLE] L5: 19 of 28
TITLE: Immunoassays with luciferase labeled ligands or receptors

ABSTRACT:

Immunoassays which utilize an enzyme linked ligand or receptor wherein the enzyme is bacterial luciferase; mercantile kit useful in performing said immunoassay; and compounds utilized in performing said assay.

US PAT NO: 4,582,792 [IMAGE AVAILABLE] L5: 20 of 28
TITLE: Immunoassay method using two immobilized biologically active substances

ABSTRACT:
A biologically active composition comprising an immobilized phase comprising an antigen or an antibody, and an immobilized phase comprising an enzyme, an enzyme inhibitor or activator, and a method of measuring antigen or antibody using the same. According to the method of the invention, antigen with antibody can be detected in a simple procedure and high sensitivity.

US PAT NO: 4,554,088 [IMAGE AVAILABLE] L5: 21 of 28
TITLE: Magnetic particles for use in **separations**

ABSTRACT:
A process is provided for the preparation of magnetic particles to which a wide variety of molecules may be coupled. The magnetic particles can be dispersed in aqueous media without rapid settling and conveniently reclaimed from media with a magnetic field. Preferred particles do not become magnetic after application of a magnetic field and can be redispersed and reused. The magnetic particles are useful in biological systems involving **separations**.

US PAT NO: 4,478,934 [IMAGE AVAILABLE] L5: 22 of 28
TITLE: Determination of adenosine by immunoassay involving acylation of the adenosine

ABSTRACT:
A method of quantative determination of adenosine by means, of competitive immunoassay based on a competitive antigen-antibody reaction. In the competitive antigen-antibody reaction, an antibody is used which is obtained from an animal which has been immunized by introduction thereto of an antigen which comprises a carrier protein bonded with 2'- and 3'-hydroxyls of the adenosine through dicarboxylic acid residues, and a labelled adenosine and 2',3'-diacyladenosine which has been produced by acylation of adenosine in the sample to be assayed or in a standard solution are caused to undergo competitive reaction for the antibody whereby it has been made possible to determine adenosine quantitatively in high sensitivity and in high accuracy.

US PAT NO: 4,415,700 [IMAGE AVAILABLE] L5: 23 of 28
TITLE: Hydrophilic latex particles and use thereof

ABSTRACT:
Hydrophilic latex particles consisting of a homo- or co-polymer of monomers which are sparingly soluble in water, which hydrophilic latex particles can be prepared by emulsion polymerization in the presence of a water-soluble, radical-forming initiator but without an addition of an emulsifier, stabilizer or wetting agent. A process for the preparation of these hydrophilic latex particles, wherein a monomer which is sparingly soluble in water or several monomers which are sparingly soluble in water are dispersed in water and, with the exclusion of oxygen, for example in an inert atmosphere, are homo- or co-polymerized by emulsion polymerization in the presence of a water-soluble, radical-forming initiator but without any addition of an emulsifier, stabilizer or wetting agent.
A diagnostic agent containing these hydrophilic latex particles as carrier and biologically and/or immunologically active substances covalently bound to this carrier either directly or via a coupling agent as a bridge.

US PAT NO: 4,177,253 [IMAGE AVAILABLE] L5: 24 of 28
TITLE: Magnetic particles for immunoassay

ABSTRACT:
This invention relates to magnetic particles and to the use thereof. Each particle comprises a low density core and a component therewith, at least a portion of the surface of the core being coated with magnetic material.

US PAT NO: 4,169,804 [IMAGE AVAILABLE] L5: 25 of 28
TITLE: Magnetically responsive composite microparticle

ABSTRACT:
Magnetically responsive composite microparticles comprising (i) a magnetically responsive material and (ii) a porous solid water-insoluble matrix selected from proteinaceous materials, polysaccharides and mixtures thereof; wherein said magnetically responsive material is dispersed throughout said permeable, solid, water-insoluble matrix.

US PAT NO: 4,115,534 [IMAGE AVAILABLE] L5: 26 of 28
TITLE: In vitro diagnostic test

ABSTRACT:
A method for determining the concentration of substances in biological fluids (e.g., drugs, hormones, vitamins and enzymes) is disclosed wherein magnetically responsive, permeable, solid, water-insoluble microparticles are employed.

US PAT NO: 4,108,974 [IMAGE AVAILABLE] L5: 27 of 28

TITLE: Radioimmunoassay for thyroid hormone

ABSTRACT:
The method of this invention is characterized by the use of hydrolyzed cross-linked polyacrylamide particles to which have been bonded, by means of covalent bonds, antibiodies against the thyroid hormone to be determined. The particles selected are of a size which forms a stable hydrophyllic suspension. In the preferred embodiment a measured quantity of unextracted human serum is mixed together with a blocking agent in an amount sufficient to displace the thyroid hormone to be measured from thyroxine binding globulin (TBG), a radioactively labeled thyroid hormone of the type to be measured, and the antibody-polyacrylamide complex. The hormone to be measured is displaced by the blocking agent followed by the competitive binding of the labeled and unlabeled hormone to the antibody-polyacrylamide particles. The particles are readily **separated** from the sample liquid and the radioactivity of the particle material and/or in the liquid is determined. Particles containing Alcian yellow or blue dye facilitate practice of the method.

US PAT NO: 3,879,262 [IMAGE AVAILABLE] L5: 28 of 28
TITLE: Detection and determination of haptens

ABSTRACT:
Disclosed herein is an improved method for the detection and determination of haptens by contacting a sample of body fluid with a hapten-enzyme conjugate and a specific binding protein (i.e., antibody) for the hapten. The improvement is characterized in that the nature of the couple in the hapten-protein conjugate used to generate the specific binding protein differs from the couple in the hapten-enzyme conjugate. Also disclosed is a test-pack containing the components required in the test method.
=> d l12 1- ti ab

US PAT NO: 5,510,240 [IMAGE AVAILABLE] L12: 1 of 14
TITLE: Method of screening a peptide library

ABSTRACT:
The instant invention provides a library of bio-oligomers of defined size and known composition, in which the library contains all of the possible sequences of the bio-oligomers, and a method of synthesis thereof. The bio-oligomers of the library may be peptides, nucleic acids, or a combination of the foregoing. The instant invention also provides methods to identify bio-oligomers from a library that demonstrate desired characteristics such as binding, bioactivity and catalytic activity. Thus the instant invention provides a unique and powerful method to identify a useful bio-oligomer sequences from a library more quickly than current state-of-the-art technology allows. Effector molecules for use in

treatment or diagnosis of disease are also provided.

US PAT NO: 5,470,713 [IMAGE AVAILABLE] L12: 2 of 14
TITLE: Method and element for measuring analytes in biological fluids using immobilized binder-analyte labeled complex

ABSTRACT:
The method of measuring analytes in biological fluids is disclosed wherein a specific binder to a given analyte is covalently immobilized onto a solid support to which a labeled analyte is pre-reacted and stabilized to form a binder-labeled analyte complex. A sample is contacted with said immobilized complex wherein an analyte in the sample, if present, competes with the labeled analyte bound to the immobilized binder for binding sites on said binder thus displacing a given amount of the labeled analyte which is directly proportional to the amount of analyte present in the sample. The affinity of the labeled analyte to the analyte's specific binder is lower than the affinity of the unlabeled analyte to the same binder.

US PAT NO: 5,466,582 [IMAGE AVAILABLE] L12: 3 of 14
TITLE: Thrombocytopenia determination

ABSTRACT:
The present invention relates to the determination of thrombocytopenia induced by an inductor drug such as heparin. According to the invention, a sample is mixed with a complex of an antigenic substance such as platelet factor 4 (pF4) and heparin to determine if the sample contains antibodies which react with the complex. The presence of these antibodies is indicative of heparin-induced thrombocytopenia.

US PAT NO: 5,411,894 [IMAGE AVAILABLE] L12: 4 of 14
TITLE: Method of using tissue and cell adhesive preparations for biological test systems

ABSTRACT:
The present invention includes adhesive solutions, devices and a method for the preparation of histological, cytological, immunological and proteinaceous samples for evaluation. The devices involve at least one sample deposition area formed from an adhesive composition, containing from about 0.003% to about 1.0% 1,5-dimethyl-1,5-diazaundecamethylene polymethobromide in a suitable solvent, wherein the adhesive composition is dried upon a solid support material such as a glass microscope slide or the like.

US PAT NO: 5,231,035 [IMAGE AVAILABLE] L12: 5 of 14
TITLE: Latex agglutination assay

ABSTRACT:
Methods for determining the presence of a first ligand, preferably a hapten, in a sample suspected to contain the first ligand are provided, along with reagent systems and apparatus suitable for performing the methods. The methods depend upon a color visualization indicating the presence or absence of the first ligand in the sample. Preferred methods comprise contacting the sample with a reagent system which comprises: (1) colored particles which bear on their surface a second ligand which may be the same as or different than the first ligand; and (2) an amount of a receptor which is specific for the first ligand and the second ligand, wherein the amount is sufficient to stabilize the particles. The methods further comprise passing the contacted sample and reagent system through a filter, and then analyzing the color of the filtrate. The presence of ligand in the sample is established where the color of the filtrate is substantially different from the color of the ligand-bearing particles.

US PAT NO: 5,215,102 [IMAGE AVAILABLE] L12: 6 of 14
TITLE: Capillary blood antigen testing apparatus

ABSTRACT:
A fluid testing apparatus comprising a housing, a structure defining a well located in housing, a container rotatably mounted in the housing and positioned over the well. The container has a housing with a fluid flow aperture in which a filter is mounted to filter fluid passing therethrough into the well. A capillary ligand test assembly is secured to said container housing and comprises a capillary tube, a membrane strip mounted in the capillary tube and absorbent material mounted in the capillary tube adjacent the membrane strip. The membrane strip is divided into a testing zone and a control zone provided with designated ligands to capture other specific predetermined ligands.

US PAT NO: 5,168,044 [IMAGE AVAILABLE] L12: 7 of 14
TITLE: Immunodiagnostic assays for use in the detection and determination of mastitis

ABSTRACT:
Immunodiagnostic assays for the detection and determination of mastitis and sub-chemical mastitis comprise capturing neutrophils or fragments or soluble products thereof in a milk sample on an insolubilized form of a corresponding antibody, optionally using conditions whereby the cells in the milk sample are lysed. Monoclonal antibodies are provided which can be used in said assays and which are specific to neutrophils.

US PAT NO: 5,082,759 [IMAGE AVAILABLE] L12: 8 of 14
TITLE: Liquid developer for electrostatic photography

ABSTRACT:

A liquid developer for electrostatic photography comprising resin particles dispersed in a non-aqueous solvent whose electrical resistance is at least 10.sup.9 .OMEGA..multidot.cm and whose the dielectric constant is not more than 3.5, wherein said dispersed resin particles are obtained by polymerizing a solution containing
at least one monofunctional monomer (A) which is soluble in said non-aqueous solvent, but is rendered insoluble by polymerization and
at least one monomer (B) represented by general formula (II) which has at least two polar groups and/or polar linking groups, in the presence of a resin for dispersion stabilization purposes which has a polymerizable double bond containing group which can copolymerize with the monofunctional monomer (A) at only one end of the main chain of a polymer containing at least one repeating unit which can be represented by the general formula (I): ##STR1##

US PAT NO: 5,043,289 [IMAGE AVAILABLE] L12: 9 of 14
TITLE: Method and device for assaying immunologically reactive substances of clinical interest

ABSTRACT:
A method and device of quantitatively assaying an immunologically reactive substance of clinical interest, wherein the method includes the steps of grafting an immunologically active substance onto natural or synthetic microparticles, agglutinating the microparticles in a liquid medium in the presence of an immunologically reactive substance of clinical interest, and optically measuring the agglutinated substances to determine the assay of the immunological reactive substance of clinical interest. The device employed for carrying out the above method includes a first series of tubes which contain at least one freeze-dried calibration range of the substance to be assayed, a second series of tubes which contain an immunological active substance acting as the assaying agent, and a third series of small tubes containing a freeze-dried specimen of the dilution solution of the calibration range.

US PAT NO: 4,943,522 [IMAGE AVAILABLE] L12: 10 of 14
TITLE: Lateral flow, non-bibulous membrane assay protocols

ABSTRACT:
A method and apparatus for conducting specific binding pair assays, such as immunoassays, is described. A porous membrane capable of non-bibulous lateral flow is used as assay substrate; a member of the binding pair is affixed in an indicator zone defined in the substrate. The sample is applied at a position distant from the indicator zone and permitted to flow laterally through the zone; any analyte in the sample is complexed by the affixed specific binding member, and detected. A novel method of detection employs entrapment of observable particle in the complex. Blood is a particularly preferred sample as the red blood cells can be used as

the observable particles for detection of the complex.

US PAT NO: 4,454,233 [IMAGE AVAILABLE] L12: 11 of 14
TITLE: Method of tagged immunoassay

ABSTRACT:
An immunoassay method for measurement of the content of a target antigen or antibody in a fluid or tissue specimen comprises reacting the target with reagent antibody or antigen which forms a complex with the target and is carried by small tagged mobile units having tagging elements or compounds which are unassociated chemically with said reagent and are protected against reaction with the target and the biological and chemical environment of the assay. The tagged mobile units bearing formed complexes are measured by spectroscopic detection. Preferably the small, tagged mobile units, such as latex particles, are of a size smaller than 0.8 .mu.m. The tagged complexes which are formed may be measured by spectrophotometric detection or by mass spectrometry. Different target antigens or antibodies can be assayed simultaneously by employing different tagged mobile units, and the mobile units with the tagging elements can be recovered for disposal or for reuse.

US PAT NO: 4,250,394 [IMAGE AVAILABLE] L12: 12 of 14
TITLE: Apparatus for determining immunochemical substances

ABSTRACT:
A novel method and a novel apparatus therefor are described for detecting and measuring a predetermined immunochemical substance, for example, an antigen, an antibody, a hapten, or certain low molecular weight substance. The detection and measurement of an immunochemical substance using the method and apparatus of the invention involves providing for the agglutination of a suspension of particles in a sample, or color intensity of solutions by which, using the apparatus of the invention to determine certain electromagnetic radiation properties of the sample, the presence and amount of the immunochemical substance can be determined.

US PAT NO: 4,213,764 [IMAGE AVAILABLE] L12: 13 of 14
TITLE: Method for determining immunochemical substances

ABSTRACT:
An immunoassay based on the agglutination or the agglutination inhibition of a suspension of immunologically coated particles by the sample. Measurements are made with an apparatus having means for providing electromagnetic radiation at wavelengths equal to or less than the mean diameter of the particles and in a range of at least about 100 nm. The apparatus also includes means for measuring, at a predetermined angle, a portion of the radiation transmitted through a cuvette containing the reaction mixture.

```
     (FILE 'USPAT' ENTERED AT 14:15:34 ON 23 AUG 96)
L1           479 S 436/533,526/CCLS
L2       1083137 S SEPARAT?
L3           430 S L1 AND L2
L4           240 S PURIFI? AND (L3)
L5            28 S DOUBLE ANTIBODY AND (L4)
L6             3 S (MALIGNANT OR CANCEROUS AND (CELL#)) AND (L5)
L7            60 S PARAMAGNETIC AND (L1)
L8           167 S COLORED (6A) LATEX
L9           128 S L2 AND L8
L10        98812 S COUNT OR COUNTING AND (L9)
L11       130563 S COUNT OR COUNTING
L12           14 S L9 AND L11
L13            2 S DOUBLE ANTIBODY AND (L12)
L14        26032 S L11 AND CELL#
L15           11 S L8 AND L14
L16            2 S DOUBLE ANTIBODY AND (L15)
=>
```